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Temporal Variation in Heat–Mortality Associations: A Multicountry Study

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Additional information about data collection

Australia

Canada

Japan

South Korea

Spain

UK

USA

R code and data

Additional results

Table S1. List of the 272 locations in 7 countries with study periods, total number of deaths and summer temperature (mean and range).

Table S2. Results by country: minimum mortality percentile (MMP); period used for prediction (average, first and last year); RR for mortality (95%CI); p-value of the test.

Figure S1. Overall cumulative exposure-response relationships between heat and mortality predicted for the first (light green) and last (dark blue) year of the study period in 7 countries, with 95% confidence intervals. The vertical lines represent the minimum mortality temperature (dotted) and the 90th and 99th percentiles of the temperature distribution (dashed). Note that the y-axis is scaled to the country-specific range.

Figure S2. Overall cumulative exposure-response relationships between heat and mortality predicted for 1993 (light green) and 2006 (dark blue) in 272 locations, with 95% confidence intervals.

Figure S3. Effect modification of time on the overall cumulative exposure-response relationships between heat and mortality in 7 countries, expressed as ratio of RR, with 95% confidence intervals. The vertical lines represent the minimum mortality temperature (dotted) and the 90th and 99th percentiles of the temperature distribution (dashed). Note that the y-axis is scaled to the country-specific range.

Figure S4. Lag-response relationships between heat and mortality predicted from the model with no interaction (interpreted as the average throughout the study period) in 7 countries, with 95% confidence intervals. These curves are computed for the temperature corresponding to the 99th percentile vs the country-specific minimum mortality temperature.

Figure S5. Corresponding to Figure 1 in the manuscript with maximum daily temperature as exposure index. The vertical lines represent the minimum mortality temperature (dotted) and the 90th and 99th percentiles of the temperature distribution (dashed). Note that the y-axis is scaled to the country-specific range.

Figure S6. Corresponding to Figure 1 in the manuscript with minimum daily temperature as exposure index. The vertical lines represent the minimum mortality temperature (dotted) and the 90th and 99th percentiles of the temperature distribution (dashed). Note that the y-axis is scaled to the country-specific range.

References

Additional Files

Supplemental zip file: R code and data.